

HOW I CONTROL GRAVITATION

by T. Townsend Brown © 1929

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There is a decided tendency in the physical sciences to unify the great basic laws and to relate, by a single structure or mechanism, such individual phenomena as gravitation, electrodynamics and even matter itself.

It is found that matter and electricity are very closely related in structure. In the final analysis, matter loses its traditional individuality and becomes merely an "electrical condition". In fact, it might be said that the concrete body of the universe is nothing more than an assemblage of energy which, in itself, is quite intangible.

Of course, it is self-evident that matter is connected with gravitation and it follows logically that electricity is likewise connected. These relations exist in the realm of pure energy and consequently are very basic in nature. In all reality, *they constitute the true backbone of the universe.*

It is needless to say that the relations are not simple, and full understanding of their

concepts is complicated by the outstanding lack of information and research on the real nature of gravitation.

The theory of relativity introduced a new and revolutionary light to the subject by injecting a new conception of space and time. Gravitation thus becomes the natural outcome of so-called "distorted space". It loses its Newtonian interpretation as a tangible mechanical force and gains the rank of an "apparent" force, due merely to the condition of space itself.

Fields in space are produced by the presence of material bodies or electric charges. They are gravitational fields or electric fields according to their causes. Apparently they have no connection, one with the other. This fact is substantiated by observations to the effect that electric fields can be shielded and annulled, while gravitational fields are nearly perfectly penetrating. This dissimilarity has been the chief hardship to those who would compose a theory of combination.

It required Dr Einstein's own close study for a period of several years to achieve the results others have sought

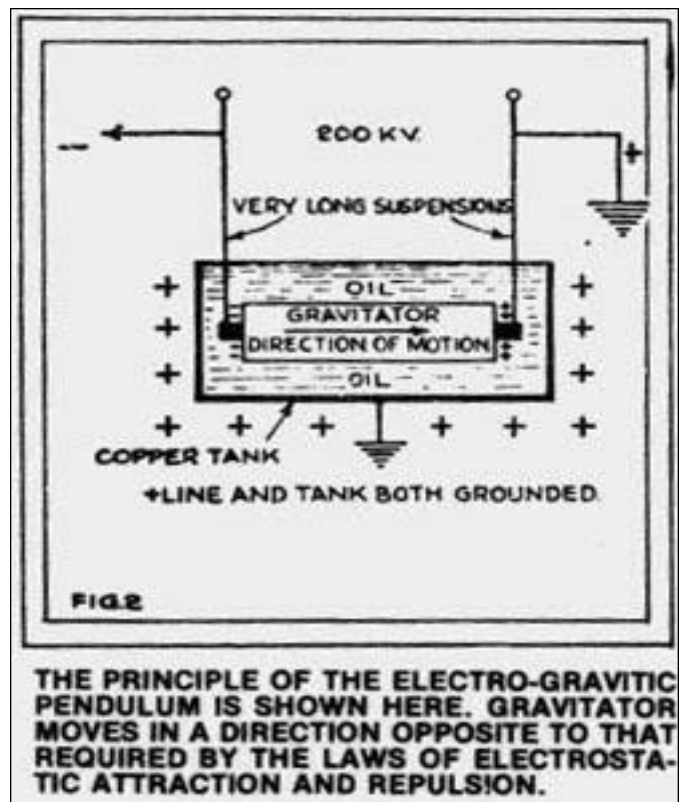
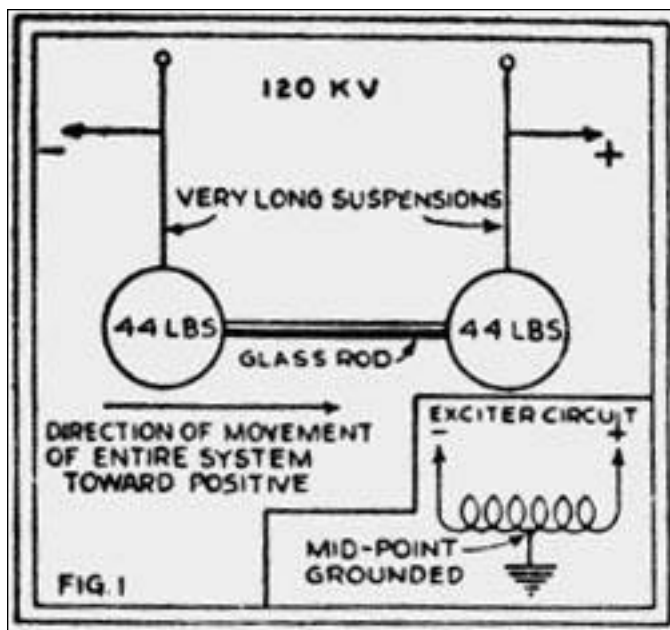
in vain and to announce with certainty the unitary field laws.

Einstein's field theory is purely mathematical. It is not based on the results of any laboratory test and does not, so far as known, predict any method by which an actual demonstration or proof may be made. The new theory accomplishes its purpose by "rounding out" the accepted principles of relativity so as to embrace electrical phenomena.

The theory of relativity, thus supplemented, represents the last word in mathematical physics. It is most certainly a theoretical structure of overpowering magnitude and importance. The thought involved is so far-reaching that it may be many years before the work is fully appreciated and understood.

Early Investigations

The writer and his colleagues anticipated the present situation even as early as 1923, and began at that time to construct the



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necessary theoretical bridge between the two then separate phenomena, electricity and gravitation.

The first actual demonstration of the relation was made in 1924. Observations were made of the individual and combined motions of two heavy lead balls which were suspended by wires 45 cm apart. The balls were given opposite electrical charges and the charges were maintained. Sensitive optical methods were employed in measuring the movements and, as near as could be observed, the balls appeared to behave according to the following law: "Any system of two bodies possesses a mutual and unidirectional force (typically in the line of the bodies) which is directly proportional to the product of the masses, directly proportional to the potential difference and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them."

The peculiar result is that the gravitational field of the Earth had no apparent connection with the experiment. The gravitational factors entered through the consideration of the mass of the electrified bodies.

The newly discovered force was quite obviously the resultant physical effect of an electrogravitational interaction. It represented the first actual evidence of the very basic relationship. The force was named "gravitator action", for want of a better term, and the apparatus or system of masses

employed was called a "gravitator". [See figure 1.]

Since the time of the first test, the apparatus and the methods used have been greatly improved and simplified. Cellular "gravitators" have taken the place of the large balls of lead. Rotating frames supporting two and four gravitators have made possible acceleration measurements. Molecular gravitators made of solid blocks of massive dielectric have given still-greater efficiency. Rotors and pendulums operating under oil have eliminated atmospheric considerations as to pressure, temperature and humidity. The disturbing effects of ionization, electron emission and pure electrostatics have likewise been carefully analyzed and eliminated.

Finally, after many years of tedious work and with refinement of methods, we succeeded in observing the gravitational variations produced by the Moon and Sun and much smaller variations produced by the different planets. It is a curious fact that the effects are most pronounced when the affecting body is in the alignment of the differently charged elements, and least pronounced when it is at right angles.

Much of the credit for this research is due to Dr Paul Biefield, Director of S w a z e y

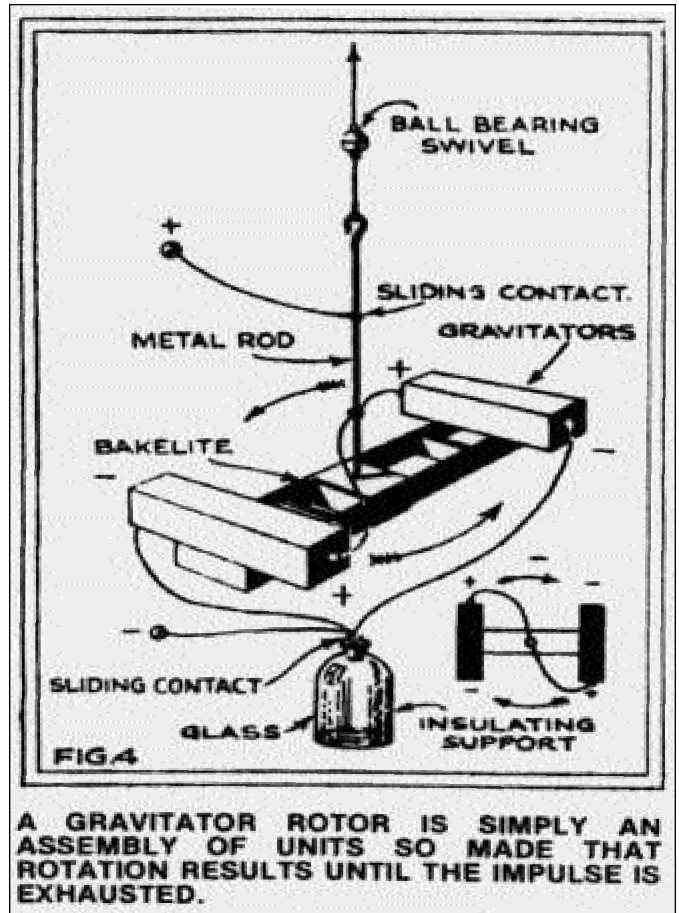
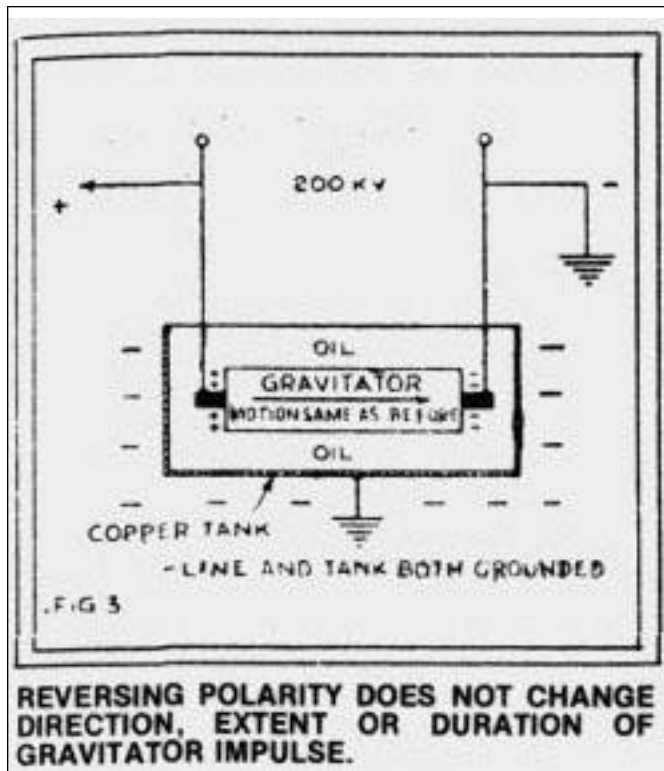
Observatory. The writer is deeply indebted to him for his assistance and for his many valuable and timely suggestions.

Gravitator Action an Impulse

Let us take, for example, the case of a gravitator totally immersed in oil but suspended so as to act as a pendulum and swing along the line of its elements. [See figure 2.]

When the direct current with high voltage (75-300 kilovolts) is applied, the gravitator swings up the arc until its propulsive force balances the force of the Earth's gravity resolved to that point, then it stops, but it does not remain there. The pendulum then gradually returns to the vertical or starting position, even while the potential is maintained. The pendulum swings only to one side of the vertical. Less than five seconds is required for the test pendulum to reach the maximum amplitude of the swing, but from thirty to eighty seconds are required for it to return to zero. [See figure 3.]

The total time or duration of the impulse varies with such cosmic conditions as the relative position and distance of the Moon,



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Sun and so forth. It is in no way affected by fluctuations in the supplied voltage, and averages the same for every mass or material under test. The duration of the impulse is governed solely by the condition of the gravitational field. It is a value which is unaffected by changes in the experimental set-up, voltage applied or type of gravitator employed. Any number of different kinds of gravitators operating simultaneously on widely different voltages would reveal exactly the same impulse duration at any instant. Over an extended period of time, all gravitators would show equal variations in the duration of the impulse.

After the gravitator is once fully discharged, its impulse exhausted, the electrical potential must be removed for at least five minutes in order that it may recharge itself and regain its normal gravitic condition. The effect is much like that of discharging and charging a storage battery, except that electricity is handled in a reverse manner. When the duration of the impulse is great, the time required for complete recharge is likewise great. The times of discharge and recharge are always proportional. Technically speaking, the exogravitic rate and the endogravitic rate are proportional to the gravitic capacity. [See figures 4, 5, 6.]

Summary of Characteristics

Summing up the observations of the electrogravitic pendulum, the following characteristics are noted:

- **Applied Voltage** determines only the amplitude of the swing.

- **Applied Amperage** is only sufficient to overcome leakage and maintain the required voltage through the losses of the dielectric. Thus the total load approximates on 37 ten-millionths of an ampere. It apparently has no other relation to the movement, at least from the present state of physics.

- **Mass of the Dielectric** is a factor in determining the total energy involved in the impulse. For a given amplitude, an increase in mass is productive of an increase in the energy exhibited by the system ($E = mg$).

- **Duration of the Impulse** with electrical conditions maintained is independent of all of the foregoing factors. It is governed solely by external gravitational conditions, positions of the Moon, Sun, etc., and represents the total energy or summation of energy values which are effective at that instant.

- **Gravitational Energy Levels** are observable as the pendulum returns from the maximum deflection to the zero point or vertical position. The pendulum hesitates in its return movement on definite levels or steps. The relative position and influence of these steps vary continuously every minute of the day. One step or energy value corresponds, in effect, to each cosmic body that is influencing the electrified mass or gravitator. By merely tracing a succession of values over a period of time, a fairly intelligible record of the paths and the relative gravitational effects of the Moon, Sun, etc., may be obtained.

In general, then, every material body

possesses inherently within its substance separate and distinct energy levels corresponding to the gravitational influences of every other body. These levels are readily revealed as the electrogravitic impulse dies and as the total gravitic content of the body is slowly released.

The gravitator, in all reality, is a very efficient electric motor. Unlike other forms of motors, it does not in any way involve the principles of electromagnetism, but instead it utilizes the newer principles of electrogravitation. A simple gravitator has no moving parts but is apparently capable of moving itself from within itself. It is highly efficient for the reason that it uses no gears, shafts, propellers or wheels in creating its motive power. It has no internal resistance and no observable rise in temperature. Contrary to the common belief that gravitational motors must necessarily be vertical-acting, the gravitator, it is found, acts equally well in every conceivable direction.

While the gravitator is at present primarily a scientific instrument, perhaps even an astronomical instrument, it also is rapidly advancing to a position of commercial value. Multi-impulse gravitators weighing hundreds of tons may propel the ocean liners of the future. Smaller and more concentrated units may propel automobiles and even airplanes. Perhaps even the fantastic "space cars" and the promised visit to Mars may be the final outcome. Who can tell?

(Source: *The Townsend Brown Family*, website www.soteria.com/brown/docs/control/htm)

